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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

A Mine at St. Valerien Exploded.

100,000 Prussians Said to Have Been Killed.

A SHORT ARMISTICE AT MEZIERES.

The Town of Verdun Besieged.

Russia Massing an Army on the Prussian Frontier.

Feeling of Uneasiness in Berlin.

The Pope Sends a Cardinal on a Secret Mission to Victor Emanuel.

Falkenstein Marching on Lyons.

Gen. Cluseret Arrested for Heading a Revolution.

Clermont Captured by the Germans.

Prussian Advance Along the Loire Stopped.

Prince Albrecht Returning to Paris.

Germans Wishing for the End of the War.

Under-Current of Sympathy for the Liberal Government of France.

BLOCKADE OF THE ELBE REMOVED.

Feeling in England in Favor of Intervention.

The Ministry Yielding to the Pressure.

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Another meeting of Prefects of Departments of Manche, Orne, Sarthe, Mayenne, Calvados, Maine, Elliofre, and of those of the old provinces of Brittany, was held yesterday, at which still further measures were taken for the national defense. Organization is progressing rapidly. Companies of thirty men are being received by the Government. These are permitted to choose their own officers, and will act independently of the regular force, and in circumstances so demand, all of these companies will be united under one command. The several Departments will furnish the arms and equipments necessary for this force. The men will enlist for service during the war. Other corps are organizing, including a free corps. The latter will carry the black flag. They have announced that they intend neither to ask nor give quarter.

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Dispersion of the Baden Troops.

OSTEND, September 29.—The troops of Baden which have been besieging Strasburg, after leaving a garrison in the city will be sent to clear the Upper Alsace of armed peasants and sharpshooters, who are perpetrating great excesses and seriously annoying the rear of the German army.

Treatment of Alsace and Lorraine.

A special received at Brussels from Berlin states that Alsace and Lorraine are to be treated as German federal provinces under the immediate administration of the federal authorities, and are to be represented in the German Parliament by a commission; also that no military service will be required of the inhabitants. It is added that the publication of these ideas has excited a storm of indignation from the Radicals, which has led to several arrests.

A dispatch from Munich states that Chancellor Delbruck has, so far, failed to conclude a treaty for effecting a closer union between Bavaria and North Germany.

Feeling Against Annexation.

There are reports also from Stuttgart of very serious manifestations there against the policy of annexation.

M. Favre's Statement.

BRUSSELS, September 29.—The *Independence Belge*, referring to Bismarck's anonymous circular, regretted that Favre's statement, says: M. Favre must be met by statements which are signed by somebody more truthful than Bismarck.

Another Sortie from Metz.

LUXEMBURG, September 29.—Marshal Bazaine made another sortie from Metz on Tuesday which was repulsed. He, however, succeeded in surrounding and capturing one hundred Prussians. The French retired to the city gates carrying off their dead and the captured Prussians.

The Armistice at Meziers—Verdun Besieged.

MEZIERES, September 28, *via* LONDON, September 29.—An armistice has been concluded between the Prussian forces around this town, and it will probably continue until October 7. Verdun is besieged, but the Prussians have made no strong demonstrations against the place.

Reports of French Successes.

TOURS, September 29.—It is announced that dispatch balloons are sent up from Paris daily.

Advices received to-day from the Capital report successes for the besieged in various minor engagements around the city. The Mobile Guards behave extremely well under fire.

The removal of the Government from Tours is no longer talked. The following dispatch have been received by the Minister:

ORLEANS, September 29.—The enemy, who yesterday was at Cevirate, the first station on the railroad north of this city, appeared to be retiring. It is believed news of a serious check near Paris occasions their retreat.

BELLEGARDE, September 28.—It is reported Pithiviers has been evacuated by the Prussians, who have withdrawn in the direction of Etampes.

NEMOURS, September 29.—At Chapel La Reine a Prussian post was captured by the Francs-Tireurs. After the departure of the latter the Prussians returned to the place and burned some dwellings and exacted a contribution of 50,000 francs. The Francs-Tireurs also captured a convoy of munitions on the way to the Prussian forces in the neighborhood.

De Morny Compromised.

Special to the Herald.]

TOURS, September 29.—Advices from Paris to the 25th are received. Documents have been found in the Tuileries which seriously compromise De Morny in the Mexican affair.

ENGLAND.

Official Denial.

LONDON, September 29.—The Prussian Government has officially denied the presence of a national vessel, in either the Black or the Red sea, bearing the name of "Hertha" or "Bertha."

The French Sortie from Metz.

The *Times* has the following special: On Tuesday last, the 27th, the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of Forts Quentin and Bottes. The French advanced to Aisle Queue, where the Prussians were encamped. Another severe encounter ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded, dead, and all the Prussian prisoners captured. The village was burned by shells.

The siege gun lately in position before Strasburg are being hurried forward to Paris. Some of them have already arrived. The Prussian cavalry has also gone forward from Strasburg.

The German Headquarters.

The Prussian headquarters around Paris are given as follows: King William at Ferriere; the Crown Prince at Versailles; Crown Prince of Saxony at Grand Trembly.

Carrier pigeons are now the only messengers between Paris and Tours. Balloons offered too fair a mark to Prussian riflemen.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major W.M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THERE will be a Reform Republican mass meeting at Elizabeth this evening. Major WILLIAM FREW, Hon. JOSEPH WALTON, DAVID KIRK, Esq., and J. F. DRAVO, Esq., are expected to be present and address the people. The steamboat Elizabeth will leave the Monongahela wharf at 3 P. M., and persons attending the meeting can return the same night on the mail-boat.

GREAT satisfaction is expressed in all quarters with the selection of Hon. SIMON DRUM to fill the vacancy on the Reform Legislative Ticket created by the declination of Captain GRAY. Probably a better selection could not have been made. That the "organ" should express "surprise" is perfectly natural,—a "surprise" that will grow into perfect amazement when the votes are counted.

THE Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says the "Reformers have recently developed a great deal of strength and may count on a partial success." The opinion is expressed that "a mixed ticket will be elected," and that "the entire ticket of neither party can go through." We will say that the Reformers will go on developing strength down to the closing of the polls, which will modify the prediction of our contemporary. Another ten days like the last will give them a clean victory, even if such *a result is not already assured.*

MARK this: The so-called "Regulars" profess to deplore the division in the party and desire union and harmony for the sake of success. They at the same time pretend that they are much stronger than the Reformers, whom they affect to regard as a mere faction without strength. Now, the Reformers have offered to submit all the candidates of both tickets to the whole party, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes to constitute the only Republican ticket, to which the Reformers pledged a hearty support. THIS OFFER THE REGULARS REJECTED. Can any thing be said to add strength or significance to facts like these?

THE Commercial Convention in Cincinnati on Tuesday of next week will be a very important meeting, in which Pittsburgh should be strongly represented. At no previous time have our navigation interests been in so much peril. The proposed new bridge at Cincinnati, if constructed as it has been determined, will simply destroy the navigation of the Ohio above it. If the Convention is not a sham it will protest against such an outrage, and Pittsburgh should be there to assist in making the protest as emphatic as possible. A meeting of our citizens should be held and a strong delegation appointed. The time being short the matter should be attended to at once.

IN 1866, JOSEPH ROSS, the present "Regular" candidate for Prothonotary, was a candidate for Sheriff in the Republican Convention, and failed of a nomination by one or two votes. Thereupon he announced himself as an Independent candidate. Much negotiation took place between him or his friends and the Democrats, and his name stood for some time on the Democratic ticket, as published in the *Post*. The chances appearing unpromising—or for some other reason—he withdrew. Now Mr. Ross turns up on the "Regular" ticket, and is shocked every time he hears any one say anything about "independent candidate" or "bolters." Mr. Ross can't be elected.

IF MR. JOHN ROBB asserts that the Reform Executive Committee proposed to the "Regular" Executive Committee that if they (the "Regulars") would put Mr. WALTON on their ticket "the Reform ticket would be withdrawn," he simply asserts what is not true. No such proposition, nor any resembling it was ever made by the Reform Executive Committee. What they did propose was, that the candidates on both tickets should be submitted to the Republicans of the county at a primary election, on the first Saturday in October, and those receiving the greatest number of votes to constitute the sole Republican ticket, which reasonable offer the "Regulars" rejected.

WHEN the Reform Committee proposed to submit the question of difference as to candidates between them and the "Regulars" to the Republicans of the county, and pledged themselves to abide the decision, the question of Congressman was included. When the "Regulars" rejected the proposition they virtually said that if they could not have NEGLEY they preferred HOPKINS to FREW. And, furthermore, they wrote themselves down disorganizers —acting on the principle of rule or ruin. From this they cannot escape. They have made no effort to harmonize the party; they have simply denounced, slandered, and attempted to whip in. Their denunciations and slanders have only rebounded, and Republicans utterly refuse to be whipped in. The Managers at last find themselves in the position rotten imperialism ever does when the people rebel. They are doomed to certain overthrow.

THE Reformers proposed to submit to the Republican masses the question, at a primary election, to be regularly held, whether FREW or NEGLEY should be the sole Republican nominee in the Twenty-second Congressional District. This proposition the Managers rejected, whereupon the Reformers went before the people, inviting the Ring Managers and their candidate to a square stand-up fight. The Managers and their candidate have been driven to the wall, where they stand, frantically crying out about "disorganizers"—demoralized, whipped. For all this they have only themselves to blame. They would not have peace, and if they have not had enough of war, they are likely to be gratified. They are already condemned in the public judgment. Their cause is hopeless. They started out with arrogance worse than characterized the imperialism of NAPOLEON, and like him have met their fate. Nothing can change it. The cry of "disorganizers" which they raise against the Reformers, will deceive no one. The Reformers have done everything that men could be asked to do for peace and harmony; but all their overtures were rejected by the Managers, who are fast going down—have already gone down—under the weight of popular sentiment.

THE "organ" remarks with unusual solemnity in its very touching appeal "to the people:"

"Now, we warn Republicans that NEGLEY is to be elected or defeated in the XXIId District."

Well, we should rather think that one of these two events is very likely to happen, unless the sky falls, or the General is translated like ENOCH and ELIJAH, or is wise enough to withdraw between this and the second Tuesday of October; and we congratulate ourselves on the fact that there is at least one point on which we can agree. We suppose, however, that it is only a delicate way of insinuating that he intends to hold on in the face of the greatest discouragements.

It wants to know, however, "in the name of heaven" how the party is to be purified by assailing NEGLEY's record, and what his offenses or incapacity have to do with Ring nominations or corruption.

The "organ" is wilfully obtuse, but we will explain by saying that as the tree is known by its fruit, and it has been often charged that no good thing has or can ever come out of the hands of the Managers, it was entirely pertinent to show that the offspring in this instance did not belie his parentage. If the old system and old Managers can produce nothing better than an abortion, where there is so much room for choice, we rather think that the people will conclude that it is about time to get rid of both. As the "organ" puts it, they are expected to vote for NEGLEY without regard to his merits or demerits merely because the "Ring" has *ordered* it.

The "organ" thinks we have "a personal axe to grind in this fight." Happily our work is not so difficult in the present instance as to call for either a very sharp instrument or a very skilful headsman. Who ever thought of a grindstone when the question was only of taking the head off a *chicken?*

WHO TEACH "REGULARITY."

The "organ" is reading daily lectures to the Republicans of Allegheny county on the duty of supporting the "regular" nominees, and the folly and wrong of attempting to "divide the party." Let us refer to a few facts in the history of that paper, to show how utterly inconsistent its present pleadings are with its past actions:

In 1846 the "organ" opposed the election of THOMAS A. ROWLEY, the "regular nominee" for County Auditor, and struck his name off the ticket.

In 1853 the "organ" refused to support ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, the "regular nominee" for Register.

In 1853 the "organ" refused to support ROBERT M. RIDDLE, the "regular nominee" for Mayor, and heaped upon him the grossest vituperation throughout the canvass—but he was elected nevertheless.

In 1855 the "organ" bolted the "regular" nomination of EPHRAIM JONES, for Sheriff, and holsted the name of GEORGE R. RIDDLE, an "irregular" candidate. The election resulted in the defeat of JONES and the placing of RODY PATTERSON, a Democrat, in the Sheriff's office.

In 1858 the "organ" bolted the "regular" nomination of Gen. MOORHEAD for Congress, and remained contumacious until satisfied that it must either "stand by the party" or go down altogether.

In 1863 the "organ" vilified Governor CURTIN in the most shameless and outrageous manner, with a view to defeat his renomination for Governor. It furnished the Democracy all the weapons with which they fought that campaign, and *set its seal of authenticity* on the most atrocious libels which malignity could invent.

In 1869 the "organ" conspired to defeat Governor GEARY, to gratify the hatred and malice of its master, SIMON CAMERON, under whose inspiration it waged such a savage warfare against CURTIN a few years before.

These are some of the instances in which the "organ" has set the claims of the "party" at defiance; bolted "regular" nominations; set up and advocated the election of "irregular" nominees, and conspired to raise "dissensions" in the Republican ranks.

So we see that whenever the Managers have had things all their own way, "Regularity" has a jewel; but when they could not, bolting has been the order with them. During much of the bolting career of the "organ," Deacon WHITE and RUSSELL ERRETT were the editors—one or both. The Chairman of the present "Regular" Committee last fall "bolted" the regular Republican candidate for Commissioner; and we might extend the list almost indefinitely of those who either then or at some other time "bolted," and who are now engaged whipping Republicans into the support of the Regular ticket.

WHICH IS THE PEOPLE'S PARTY?

The "organ" insists that the "third party" ticket—as it is pleased to call it—"is useless and ought to be abandoned," because "all the reform that was needed has been made part and parcel of *our* (the Managers) nominations and resolutions.

This is a confession that the Reform Movement was prompted by the actual *needs* of the party, while it is asserted in almost the same breath that it was only got up to break down the party.

The argument now is, however, that its mission was accomplished the moment it had succeeded in extorting a profusion of *promises* from the *fears* of the Managers. "Haven't we promised everything that was asked and even more?" "Then why insist on dividing the party and risking its defeat?" are the questions asked by the "organ" and the orators.

They are cunning enough to know of course that *promises* are cheap and if made under *duress* are not obligatory on the conscience. It did not require a Jesuit to tell them this—even if anybody had been so simple as to suppose that they meant anything by these professions.

But if the complaints of the Reformers were, in point of fact, so well grounded as to make it necessary to recognize them in good faith and earnestness, why was it that they denounced the movement, and proclaimed a sentence of ostracism against every man who was supposed to favor it? What harm was there in insisting on a purgation that is admitted to have been necessary? Why accredit the *Gospel*, and stone the *Apostles?* Is there any possible reason for this flagrant inconsistency except that they have been compelled to swallow what their stomachs loathed, and what they will spew up again at the first opportunity? Will the people trust those who have denounced the authors of the Reform as rebels from authority, with the exception of the Reform leaders? What sensible man would commit his private affairs to a steward who has been purloining and wasting his goods, only because, *on detection*, he has been compelled to confess his guilt, and makes larger protestations of good behavior for the future? Who is there that would not rather say, "Depart from me, thou unfaithful servant; and give place to him whose vigilance has enabled him to detect and expose thy monstrous shortcomings and now manifest robberies. Think not to cozen me either by honeyed speeches or abuse of those who have been faithful."

If there is danger then from the presence of two Republican parties, which is it that ought to get out of the way, the one that has been necessitated by crying abuses, which it has detected and exposed, and which are now confessed—or the one which now stands self-convicted of having generated and cherished and profited by them, until the public clamor has wrung from it the admission of their existence and the necessity of reform?

But is it true that these men have even *promised* all that is demanded by the people? The chief complaint—the great evil that lies at the root of all the others—is that the candidates are nominated by a little ring of Managers, while the people are not allowed to have anything to do with the matter themselves. On this point the people have declared themselves explicitly. Do the Managers propose a reform in this particular? Not at all. They treat the public wishes with contempt by suppressing the vote and throwing the whole thing under the table. They will do anything to satisfy them *except surrender their own individual power over the nominations.* They have been asked to refer the question to them now, in order to ascertain which is the ticket of the majority, and they refuse, while they continue to insist that *they* are the party, and we but a feeble and contemptible faction of malcontents! "Prove it," we say, "by taking their opinions. We want to know their will and to save the party by *uniting* it, and will submit if beaten." But no; they either know that it is untrue, and fear the people as they may well do—or do not care about saving the party by conciliating the disaffected in a way that strikes at their own authority, and they impudently *assume* it, and ask the people not to throw away their votes by casting them for the party which they are afraid to meet at the polls! We tell them, however, that this game of *bluff* will not answer. They may strut and swagger like "ancient" PISTOL, that arrant bully and braggart, after whom they copy so closely, but they cannot escape the consequence, of their refusal to submit the whole question to the only fair arbitrament.

THE "organ" says the Meeting of the River Men was got up by "pot-house politicians," "demagogues" and "sore heads." Now let us see who they are. Here is the list. The community can pick out the "pot-house politicians," "demagogues" and "sore heads," at their leisure:

W. H. Brown, John F. Dravo, Thomas Jones, B. F. Wilson, W. S. Packer, James Lynn, Lysle & Sons, B. L. Wood, George T. Miller, Duncan, Cornell & Co., John C. Risher, R. C. Gray, J. B. Sneathen, Wm. Cunningham, J. S. Adams, Charles F. Adams, John Bigley, N. J. Bigley, John Musgrave, J. K. Dorrington, Joseph Stone, T. N. Briggs, Wm. Dunshee, Samuel Miller, Wm. Cowan, M. Whitmore, J. S. Willock, Madison Bailey, Thomas Fowler, John V. McDonald, J. T. Noble, J. Sharp McDonald, Marsh McDonald, P. McCallister, Thomas Neel, J. O'Neil, John A. Wood, Peter Haberman, Joseph Keeling, Jacob Dressel, Thomas Farrow, Jackson Gumbert.

The "organ" alleges, also, that the meeting was a "trick," when the language of the call stated distinctly that the meeting was "for the purpose of maturing such action as shall best promote our interests in the pending canvass." If these are "demagogues," "pot-house" politicians, etc., and if this was "a trick," where will you find men of respectability, and where was there ever an open, straightforward transaction?

"GOTO! PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

The "organ" thinks, and has twitted us on sundry occasions, with the reminder that we "don't make money," which seems to be in its catechism "the chief end of man." We have heard it said that its conductors have never hesitated to avow that *their* object was "to make money only," and that they could not therefore afford to quarrel, even on public grounds, with any man or any interest, however objectionable, which might possibly stand in the way of that object. And so it is that it patronizes all the *jobs* and looks to be supported by a good share of the public plunder which flows to it in the way of advertising *tit-bits*, from the Sheriff's office downward.

Now we confess to an old fashioned notion that a public newspaper has a higher mission than that of *making money* only, and therefore we have always endeavored to give to our readers at least their *money's worth*, by making them acquainted with what is going on in the world at large, and we have got the readers and the advertisers as a consequence—as anybody may see who will step into a business house in these communities, or go elsewhere into any of our great cities and towns to inquire for the news from Pittsburgh—while the "organ," on the other hand, on its principle of making the smallest possible return to its subscribers, serves up the very sorriest and scantiest fare of the *oldest* and rankest possible *"horse,"*—as they used to say in the army—spiced up and garnished occasionally with the garlicky adjunct of a little very ill-written, though very original *twaddle* about "the third party."

We should not wonder, therefore, if it made money by a process so long familiar to the keepers of boarding-schools, along with the very large crumbs which it manages to gather up from the droppings of the public table, although we do not see that there is anything in this eleemosynary support particularly to brag of by any body but those who act professedly upon the old but very worldly parental advice, "Get money, my son, honestly, if you can; but, at all events, get money."

We protest, however, that it is not fair that the "organ" should be thus drawing out its purse and tantalizing those who are poorer by the mere *clink* of its double joes. We want to *see* its "mint drops" for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are *genuine*, and whose "image and superscription" it is that they bear, whether they come from Uncle SAM or from the strong box of the Sheriff or Prothonator, the new CROESUS NEGLEY, or from the levies so often made by the Managers in past times out of the pockets of the business community, who have so lately protested against any further raids in that direction, until the management is taken out of the hands of these Freebooters.

We trust that this braggadocia practice is not resorted to only for the purpose of supporting a tottering credit. We have never known a man of real wealth to parade his pecuniary successes on all occasions, and are not sure that the organ is not crying its own wares just now for the purpose of taking in some verdant purchaser.

COUNTY EXPENSES AND TAXATION.

The "organ" justifies the monstrous increase, amounting nearly to a *duplication* in the ordinary expenses of the county within the last five years, and *challenges* us to contradict its figures or its argument that every dollar thus far expended has been wisely and properly paid out. We accept the challenge by taking up its first and biggest item. It begins by saying:

"Of this amount ($83,350 27) $38,047 66 is the increase paid to jurors. Does the COMMERCIAL object to this? There is no class of men in the community more poorly paid."

Yes! we do object to this astonishing and unnecessary addition to the public burthens. When the "organ" says that "there is no class of men more poorly paid" it only shows that it has no conception of the nature of the of the Institution in supposing that it was ever intended to be a *paying office*. We beg to say that the obligation to service on jurors is properly a *duty* or burthen just as much as road or military service, which ought to fall, and would under a proper administration as it does in England, on those who are most able to bear it, and whose comparative ease and habits of life best fit them for its performance.

The "organ" elevates into a paying institution, and treats it as a place to be sought for. We are advised by gentlemen familiar with the Courts, that even at the old rate of compensation, it was eagerly sought for as a *privilege* by laboring men, while the richer invariably excused themselves in case they happened to be drawn; so that as a consequence the jurors were so generally incompetent that the late Judge GRIER was more than once obliged to dismiss and send them home.

The increase, therefore, brought about, as all such special legislation has been, by the Court House Ring, for their own purpose, was no better than a wanton and profligate waste of the public money, not called for by the public necessities, and really throwing an additional obstacle in the way of the proper and intelligent a ministration of public justice, by tempting the lazy, who like to shirk hard work, to canvass for two or three weeks' indulgence, as *loiterers* and *do-nothings* about the Court House.

We do not think that the Courts sit longer, or do any materially larger amount of that kind of business which involves the attendance of jurors and witnesses, than five years ago, while it is very certain that the maximum of prices had been reached at that time, and everything else since then has been on the decline.

Nor do we understand how it is that the expenses of assessors have been more than *quadrupled* by the duties imposed under the Registry law, as they are clearly not comparable in point of labor with the the making of the assessments themselves; and this too when their admitted neglect of duty in regard to *personal* property has imposed on the *freeholder* an additional burthen of two mills on the dollar to pay the taxes of other people.

The same remarks may be made as to the fees of coroners and magistrates. There is indeed scarcely an item in the account where the increase can be excused.

When it is considered, moreover, that the valuation of this county alone, with the amount of taxes collected from the people, has been, as we have before remarked, increased some *fifty* or *sixty* per cent. without any augmentation whatever in values, the people must see at once that there is no possible escape from this *slough*, except by dismissing the Managers. Leave things as they are and there will be another *job* and another *extra* tax at the next session, in which the organs will find their perquisites, of course, as heretofore.

THE split between Tammany and the Young Democracy, which was made so conspicuous at the Rochester Convention, grows wider, and the Republicans are much encouraged on account of it. The Young Democracy are reported as about to offer terms of compromise with Tammany, which the latter, it is said, will promptly reject, not caring to share the offices. So Mayor Hall will have a Democratic opponent at the polls in James O'Brien, the present Sheriff, and a straight fight may be expected, as the Young Democracy could not hope to support a single Tammany candidate. It is intimated that in appointing the election inspectors under the late law of Congress, the Democratic representatives will be taken from the O'Brien side, thus giving a considerable check to the Tammany schemes of fraud and reducing the Democratic majority in New York city to a fair difference between the Republicans and Democrats voting and securing Gov. Woodford's election.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know where Senator Graham is in the pasecnt canvass. The best information we can give him is that he is doing his best for his brother-in-law Scott, the "Regular" candidate for Commissioner. In case Scott is elected Graham expects to run the Commissioner's office. But Scott won't be elected; and it will be there that Peeksniff will fall again.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is an instance of the improvements in railway accommodations, that after next week there will be but one change of cars between New York and New Orleans.

Southern emigration is brisk, several large colonies have recently moved thither, among them a company of English spinners and weavers from Manchester for Columbus, Georgia.

The meeting of the American Board of Foreign missions next week, in Brooklyn, is likely to be the most numerously attended of any ever yet held. It is expected that as many as five thousand patrons and friends will be there from all parts of the country.

A Cincinnati milliner advertised an opening of fall goods. Several ladies called, but were refused admittance because they had not been *specially* invited. How is that for business?

Among the revolutions in France the *Journal Officiel de l'Empire* has omitted the Imperial executheon, crown, shield, mantle, and initial N., and is now called the *Journal Officiel de la Republique Francoise*, and is conducted, with thorough change of politics, by the former editor.

Mr. Nathan Hall, of Durham, N. H., in 1833 thanked God that he "lived in a hilly country where it was impossible to build railroads." To-day the cars of the Air Line Railroad run through the door-yard of his place, between his house and barn, and within four feet of his side door.

The naval force now on duty at the Newfoundland fishing grounds for the protection of the interests of our fishermen, consisting of the Nipsic, Guard and Frolic, will be soon withdrawn, as the fishing season there is drawing to a close. The Navy Department will issue orders for their return as soon as advices have been received from the Department of State that their presence is no longer required there.

Besides trying to buy arms of the Government, Ben Butler is corresponding with the Navy Department as to the purchase of old vessels, now out of commission and in ordinary. What does he mean?

The articles produced and exported from the United Kingdom and Ireland during the last three years amounted to the following values: In 1867 to $1,808,767,719; in 1868 to $1,995,628,759; in 1869 to $1,944,915,900.

Treasurer Spinner calls upon banks and bankers to send in all Government greenbacks of issues previous to 1869, and have them redeemed by issues of the series of 1869, as he desires to retire the old issues, and thereby facilitate trade and baffle the counterfeiters. Express charges for forwarding the old and returning the new will be paid by the Government. Greenbacks or legal tenders of the issue of 1869, or new fractional currency, will be supplied as the parties may desire. Old notes will be exchanged for new ones at the Sub-Treasuries or Government depositaries, or may be sent to the Treasury Department for redemption.

The buildings and stores at Jeffersonville, Indiana, belonging to the general Government, are worth twenty-two million dollars.

In one district in Nebraska, eighty voters have to travel from thirty to sixty miles in order to deposit their ballot, and they anxiously ask for a voting place nearer home.

We seldom get anything fresher than this, from the Brandon (Miss.) *Republican*: "We understand that the State Board of Education is appointing a large number of Yankee sniffsnouters, recently imported, as Superintendents of Education for the various counties of the State. These side-whiskered, sharp-nosed, bandy-shanked, nasal-twanged pimps of hell, fresh from the jails and penitentiaries of New England, who know nothing of the wants, customs or habits of the people, will be sent out to organize free schools, put devilry into the heads of the negroes, and earnings of the people in their pockets."

Governor Smith of Alabama says that it is impossible to elect a native Sheriff, impossible to impanel a native jury or appoint a native bridge, much less call out a home militia, who would not be suspected with reason of belonging to the midnight fraternity. His appeal, he says, should be to the United States troops.

Parties from Detroit are now in Penwater, Lake Michigan, making preparations to raise a cargo of nails that were sunk with a schooner upward of twenty years ago. The hull lays on a sandbar, and, until lately, was covered with a free bed of sand. A storm washed away this, and it is thought the nails can be got at without great difficulty, and that a fine job will be made in recovering them.

Cornell University has grown so great as to have "rushes" between the Freshmen and Sophomores, and on last Thursday enjoyed the biggest ever had anywhere.

The total loss in wages alone by the Fall River strike was $584,559, of which the striking spinners only encountered $126,618, the rest falling upon their fellow artizans, whom they prevented from working.

The general collection of books in the Chicago Library is worth $17,000, and the full set of English patent office reports, donated from the British Government, is worth $18,000.

North Missouri is destined to rival Illinois in the number and extent of her railroads. There are now north of the Missouri river railroads, either completed or in course of construction, whose aggregate length is fifteen hundred miles. Within the next two years there will be four railroads connecting the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in North Missouri, and an equal number running north and south from the Iowa line.

One of the caissons of the East river bridge, 168 by 102 feet, for the foundation, exploded on Sunday. It appears that the pressure of air in the caisson was twelve and a half pounds to the square inch. Under this pressure it exploded and threw up the water one hundred feet. Being Sunday none of the workmen were in the vicinity. Wheelbarrows, &c., were thrown in all directions.

The three scientific men who are to observe this winter on the top of Mount Washington, expect to be snowed in at the Tip Top House from December till March, but will maintain daily communication with the tower world by telegraph. The room which they will occupy is to be lined with felt, and they expect to use twenty tons of coal during the winter.

PERSONAL.

Professor Cocker, of Michigan University, an Englishman himself, spent the summer in "the old country," and tells the story that one well informed person demonstrated to him the impossibility of America's becoming a great nation, because *she had no coal*, and expressed a commendable degree of surprise when she learned that when we had scooped all the coal out of sight in Pennsylvania, the little island could be dropped clear out of sight in the book.

When General Grant became President, the greenback dollar was worth seventy-five cents, but it is now worth seventy-nine and a half cents, although the entire volume of the circulency worth $100,000,000 more in the pockets of our people.

M. Berthemy, the French minister, continues to represent the Republic at Washington, and has received no intimation of his recall. He has, however, not received any official communications from the new power for submission to this Government.

The Boston Lyceum is going to have plenty of the war. Senator Sumner is preparing an elaborate lecture upon the war. All the nationalwar songs of Germany will be sung by the Orpheus Musical Society, under the lead of Carl Zerrahn. On another evening, the national airs of France will be played. It is expected that General Butler will also give his views (which are said to be deeply hostile to Bismarck), in his lecture.

Rev. John Todd, D. D., the well known writer, Sunday last resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church, Pittsfield, after a ministry of thirty years. This was in accordance with his theory that at seventy years every man should rest from labor.

Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Hartford, has accepted a call from the Congregational Church at Baltimore, Md.

Miss Emma Cecelia Lajeunesse, a young American lady, formerly both organist and soprano singer in St. Joseph's Church, Albany, N. Y., has been singing some time in Sicily.

At the Birmingham triennial musical festival, the new oratorio of "St. Peter," by Mr. Benedict, was the chief event.

Henry Bickerstaffe, author of "Yesterday, To-day, and Forever," has come to visit American.

Sheridan is expected home in December.

The youngest judge in Iowa is said to be Judge Snyder, who is but twenty-five years old, and he came to Iowa in 1869, with no means but his education and energy.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, writes that he will not return this fall, but will winter in Switzerland.

According to a French paper, a violent scene occurred in Metz, between Bazaine and Lebouf. When the latter showed him the decree which gave him command over the corps lately commanded by the wounded General Decaen, General Bazaine refused to recognize this appointment, and even threatened Lebouf with his sword. The latter threatened to have him shot. Bazaine answered: "I have but to find four men and a corporal in the whole French army who would carry such an order into effect. But were I to call 20 Volunteers for a similar purpose, ten thousand brave men would fight for a chance to put an end to your miserable existence."

THE Free-Traders are making desperate efforts to defeat Mr. Schenck in the Third Ohio district, considering him as a representative man among the friends of American industry. In this object they find worthy allies in the Butler county Liquor Ring, which has "made up" ten thousand dollars to put in Law Campbell, the time-server, in place of Robert C. Schenck, the incorruptible. Besides this, the Dayton *Journal* declares that there has been received at an obscure railroad station in that district an express package from a large British importing firm in New York, and that this package was delivered to one of Hon. L. D. Campbell's friends. It is known that this package contained *ten thousand dollars*, contributed by British manufacturers, millionaires, and monopolists to secure Colonel Campbell's election over General Schenck.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has the highest authority for denying the report that Colonel Jussen is to be removed from the internal revenue collectorship of that district. It says the motive attributed to the President for this action has not much better foundation in fact. The President had no quarrel with Senator Schurz, of Missouri, to cause him to visit his wrath on the head of the Senator's wife's relative in Illinois. The *Tribune* concludes in significant words considering its frequent slaps at the Administration: "General Grant is not in the habit of managing the affairs of State on such principles."

NEGLEY's Land Grab amounted to more millions of acres than he has fingers and toes. The "Oriental" gentleman went in for a large share of all there is left of the public domain. But he will come as near getting it as he did to delivering his famous speech in the House of Representatives, or to understand the meaning of the figures he appropriated to show how much he knew about shipping and commerce.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE MADE TO PAY.

Some Reminiscences Which Suggest an Argument at the Present time.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your paper visits us regularly. Quite a number come in our postoffice, and they are eagerly sought after. The people have so long been reading the *Gazette*, and by it they have been so long kept in the dark, that we have no longer any faith in it; it is a false leader, and would lead the people to destruction. But we have our eyes opened, and we are for reform, because it is out of the question to expect reform when every one of the old regular leaders either has his hand in the public treasury, or is in some fat office. Are these the men that we expect to "cut down fees" and "reduce taxation?" It is simply contrary to human nature, and reform, if ever it comes, *must* come from the people.

A few years ago our friend and honest neighbor Goodman Y. Coulter, was elected Treasurer of Allegheny county, and in the course of his duty as an officer, it became necessary to advertise and give notice of time of payment of taxes, etc., and because he sought out those who would do this advertising for the lowest price, he incurred the displeasure of the Republican leaders, among whom was Russell Errett. For refusing to let Russell Errett print at his own *Gazette* prices—being *party* prices—he stigmatized Goodman Y. Coulter as "mean and niggardly." But Goodman Y. Coulter did his duty and did not pay tribute to any politician, and in so doing he was sustained as an honest and faithful County Treasurer. We want more officers like him. Now, this course of trickery has been the rule too long, and the sooner it is broken up the sooner will our taxes be reduced.

We are informed on good authority—the best attainable—that the proceeds of the office of Sheriff, during Magill's term, which closed in 1856, was $45,000. This much being ascertained, it is only a question of simple arithmetic to compute what that one office is now worth. The late census shows the increase of population for the whole county during the last ten years to be about 50 per cent; for fourteen years it would be at least 40 per cent. Increase, and the business of the office has kept pace with the increase of the population. If so, then the income of that one office will be $15,000 a year, plus 40 per cent., making an income yearly to the Sheriff of $21,000 a year. Surely this needs some reform. Will the "Regulars" do it? Not a bit of it.

And who pays the most of this income? The unfortunate poor who are unable to pay their debts, and in addition to the debt, if able to pay, obliged to pay two or three times more than they should. The fees could be reduced at least two hundred per cent., and still pay the officers well. Here is one place where we can cut down, and we propose to do what we can towards this on the second Tuesday of October, and we want you to bear in mind that you will, for the reasons, &c., above stated, bear a good report from the South Fayette township. Down with the Ring politicians, who are trying to run the Republican party for its office holders. CHARITAS.

THE PEOPLE AWAKENING.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

With a grateful heart I am compelled by stubborn facts to acknowledge the rapid progress of the Reform Movement. I have been standing aloof, watching the stone as it rolled along. At first it seemed to make but little impression upon the clay and clods; but in it there was a magnetic influence which daily received new force and attractive power, holding firmly together the rapidly accumulating fragments, yea, wielding such a mighty power that the opposing forces are being brought under its influence. Conscience is doing its work, the scales are dropping from the eye dimmed by corruption; the light of Reform has dawned; its rays are penetrating the soul of every conscientious citizen, and the people are determined to live in its independent light, unbound by fetters. Burst ye! burst ye! the bonds that bind you. Oh! ye selfish, corrupt politicians. We see you as you are; thyself exalted, thy neighbor and thy country debased; thyself well filled though thy neighbor suffer. Awake! come out of the darkness where you are howling, and live in the bright light of Reform. Surrender the Ring! Captive, go free! Make haste! The stone is rolling, and ere you are aware you will be crushed beneath its weight. The people are coming up to the help of the weak and making it the mighty. Their hearts are in the work, and their hands are rolling the stone onward and upward, not only crushing the *rocks* but grinding the *rocks* to powder. 'Tis hard for you to yield, but yield you must, for your fellow-citizens have determined to think, speak, act, and live as those having to give an account at the Throne of final reckoning. You seem to live for self alone. Remember, you have a duty to perform to thy God and thy neighbor as well as to thyself. God speed the on ward progress of the Reform Movement; and may the time soon come when none shall occupy places high for low unless they swear allegiance to the cause of temperance, truth and righteousness, and this land of ours become indeed Emmanuel's Land. DUTY.

ALLEGHENY, September 29, 1870.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor William F. Packer, of Pennsylvania.

This prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, whose death at Williamsport, on Tuesday, has been announced, was a native of Lycoming county, and was in his sixty-fourth year. For more than forty years Governor Packer had taken an active and important part in the public affairs of the Commonwealth. He had in his time been a most active and influential leader of the Democratic party in this State, and was a shrewd and successful manager. He has been a member of the Legislature, Speaker of the Lower House, State Senator, Canal Commissioner, Auditor General for two terms, and finally Governor, from January, 1858, to January, 1861. He was elected by the Democrats, having as his opponent on the Republican ticket David Wilmot, author of the "Wilmot Proviso." A third ticket, the American, was in the field. Mr. Packer defeated Wilmot by 14,751 majority, and his majority over all was 14,619. He was a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, and at one time Grand Master of this State.

DAVID KIRK, ESQ., TO THE "RING."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It has been industriously circulated, by certain members of the "Regular" Executive Committee, that I pledged myself in writing (but in a certain Agency (which they claim has come.) I would withdraw from the Reform Movement, and that said pledge or paper was presented at their last committee meeting, and the publication of its publication considered. I was subsequently waited upon by one of the committee, and informed that if I would keep quiet about their propositions, it would not be published. I replied that I would not keep quiet, because a member of thier committee had violated the pledge of honor given by all the parties to the organization, and he had given their side of the story upon the stump, and I would do the same. I called upon them to publish whatever they had. This has not been done, but the misrepresentation goes on. I now deny that there is any written pledge, or any such document as they represent this to be, and I challenge them to publish what I did write, or forever hold their peace.

DAVID KIRK.

THE United States negotiated a protocol for the annexation of San Domingo with Baez the President in power in that country by virtue of a successful rebellion against Cabral. One hundred thousand dollars was paid on the contract, but the Senate refused to ratify the annexation, and now it seems that the chances for its being offered again are diminishing. Baez is rapidly losing ground, and Cabral is as rapidly gaining and is expected soon to be in power, with some show of permanence. Because Baez is getting whipped many supporters are leaving him, and, besides, he has alienated many by harsh and unjust treatment. Among the latter is General Hungria, his Minister of War, who led the revolution against Cabral, and was at the head of the provisional government until Baez arrived in April, 1868. Hungria has been imprisoned for alleged aid and sympathy with Cabral, and his popularity is expected therefore to rouse numbers against Baez. Besides this it is asserted that the greater part of the $250,000 loaned by the British, and the $100,000 advanced by the United States have been embezzled by Baez. The Haytien Government is strictly enforcing the neutrality laws in this emergency, but the Haytien citizens are evading them as far as they can to furnish men, arms, munitions and provisions to Cabral. Altogether the situation looks equally for President Baez and unfavorable for annexation, since Cabral does not favor such a policy.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY and certain large railroad corporations, after making inquiries, have proclaimed verbally to their friends that they will not make contracts under the new system for transporting dutiable goods in bond, as they do not believe the amount of shipping that will be done under it will justify the expense of preparing cars, &c., for the business, as shippers will prefer to pay duties at the sea coast, and ship the goods free of surveillance and other expenses to the point of destination. The carriers have to provide iron cars of a peculiar pattern, with particular arrangements as to locks, &c., have to carry goods through without changing cars, are not permitted to put any other goods in a car, even if there are only ten pounds of the dutiable article, and after all this trouble are liable for the invoice price, or a higher if it can be proven, if the goods are lost in transit.

THE *United Presbyterian* only expresses the general sentiment when it says the Reform Ticket is composed of good men and is worthy of the support of the people. Such is the verdict which will be recorded on election day.

ONE THING SETTLED—That General Negley *did* write the letter signed by him, addressed to Joseph Dilworth, Esq., published in the "organ" of Wednesday. The nonsense it contains settles that point.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
CAMPBELL'S TOILET WATERS.
ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.
ALABASTRIN—A Toilet Powder.
"DR HAEN'S" GLYCERINE—Chemically Pure.
SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES.
GENUINE BAY RUM—Distilled.
BRANDY, WHISKY, WINES and GIN,
CHAMOISE LEATHERS and SPONGES,
AT RANKIN'S
Drug and Family Medicine Store,
44 SIXTH (old St. Clair) STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh.

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
FRUIT DOYLIES, TOWELINGS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Biretz, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
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GOLD, SILVER

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EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Exempt from all Local Taxation. Interest payable Semi annually, February and August, at our office.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 29, 1870.

It is reported that applications for over two hundred new national banks have been made to the Comptroller of the Currency. These applications come mainly from the South and West, where the alleged scarcity of currency is said to exist, and the immediate want of which, or supposed want, forced the bill authorizing additional banks and currency through Congress. These additional banks, it was believed, were wanted at once to aid in recuperating the weakened energies of those regions. We have never been of opinion, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that the mere beating of banks in the alleged neglected sections would add very materially to the increase of circulation there. Currency goes where it is most in demand, and the evidence of that demand is found in the fact of the most that will be given for it. If the owner of currency can make two cents a bushel by buying his wheat in a locality where there is no bank, and where currency is wanted more than wheat, he will take his currency there and leave it, instead of taking it to some locality where there is a bank and where currency being less urgently wanted wheat may be two cents a bushel higher. Industry and thrift go hand in hand with production, consequently the surest way to command currency is by production. Currency is for every other exchangable commodity for which there is a market than sellers of like commodities in other sections can or do give. Banks in the interior are of some convenience, some degree of facility in transactions, and, besides, they gather some little of unemployed money on deposit on which they may base discounts, and thus possibly stimulate enterprise; but country banks in small towns do not add much on deposit for loaning money; they do not have any great amount of them. The relief in favor of the country banks is circulation, which they send as far from home and keep out as long as possible, and this is not in the way to increase circulation in the bank's locality. But when the bank is a law authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to new banks, and to old ones about their present just proportion of the fifty-four millions of dollars additional notes, and those who look for relief from that source wait long. The impression, however, is gaining abroad that these additional millions of notes will not be forthcoming until the process of transferring twenty five millions of dollars of circulation from banks having more than their due proportion to those having less than their legal quota has been completed; and this operation is set down as postponing the chief purpose of the law for at least a year yet. How the idea should have obtained a foothold is not enough to give it circulation is not now easy to define; certain it is, there is nothing in the law to warrant it. The last clause of section 6 of the new currency act, which provides for the equalization of the circulation, makes provision that no circulation shall be withdrawn until *after* the $54,000,000 granted in the first section shall have been taken up. It is thus clear that the first business under the act is to issue new currency up to the amount of $54,000,000. The banks now enjoying the circulation, and all the advantages it is supposed to be in the way of profits, which, however, is almost exclusively with the country banks, are no doubt quite content to enjoy these exclusive privileges for another year, or for all time, as to the matter of that, but the Comptroller of the Currency certainly has no warrant in the law for any such postponement. He is authorized to issue at once to all new banks which have complied with the required preliminary arrangements, the amount of new circulation to which they are respectively entitled, without regard to the transfer of the twenty-five millions from the old banks in excess of their just proportion. It is fair to estimate that the two hundred banks applied for cover an average each of $100 000 of circulation, which would absorb twenty millions of the fifty-four millions authorized. The effect of this increase of circulation that will follow by issuing the full amount of new before withdrawing or transferring the old, is not a matter for the consideration of the Comptroller, whose only duty is to follow the law.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	114	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113¾	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108½	108¾	108¾
Gold	113½	114	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 10-40s	109¼
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¼
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Sixes	111

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railroad Stocks, Gold, etc., at various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Sept 29, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C & N	92	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Do. Scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Harlem	133				
Mich. Cent.	120				
Lakeshore	92¾	93	93	93	93
Ill. Cent.					
Cleve. & P.	106½	107		106¾	106¾
C. & A.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do pref'd	88½	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock I.	116	116	116	116	116
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do. pref'd	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash	82¾	82¾			
Do. preferred					
Fort Wayne	92¾	93¾			
Ohio & Mis	33	33			
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾		
Adams Express	66	66			
U. S.	114	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wednesday.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92¾	92¾		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	87¾	87¾		¼
Erie	22¾	22¾		¼
Reading	97	96¾	¼	
Harlem	133½	133½		¼
Illinois Central	119¾	119¾		¼
Lake Shore	93	93		¼
Cleve. and Pitts	107	106¾		¼
North western	82¾	82¾		¼
Do. preferred	88¾	88¾		¼
Rock Island	116	116	¼	
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	¼	
Do. preferred	81¾	81¾		¼
Wabash	82¾	82¾	¼	
Do. preferred	92¾	93¾		¼
Fort Wayne	93	93		¼
Ohio and Miss	33	33		¼
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	¼	
Adams Express	66	66		¼
U. S.	114¼	114¼	1/32	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 29, 1870.

REMARKS—We have nothing in the way of change in the markets worthy of special mention. As we have before stated all the leading houses are fully prepared to meet the expected heavy fall trade. Their stocks have been most judiciously selected, and are well adapted to meet the wants of all retail dealers. It is a fact which cannot be ignored, that Pittsburgh dealers can and will supply their customers with any and every description of goods at as low rates and on as accommodating terms as they can be bought in the east. When we say this, we know whereof we speak. Give them a trial, and you will not go elsewhere. The columns of the COMMERCIAL are always an index to good business houses. The general tone of the market is active, and trade is reported brisk in all departments. The rain, which has been gently falling for the past twenty four hours, gives token of a rise in the rivers, which will give a new impetus to trade. Flour and other leading articles remain unchanged in price. The stocks on hand are fully equal to the demand. The domestic market is still well supplied with seasonable fruits and vegetables, which find ready sale at fair prices.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Sales are regularly made at the the following figures: Soda Ash refined 5½ ₰ centum, 5½@5¾ ₰ lb. common 5 ₰ 5¼c. Potash 7@7½cent. Pearls 9@9½c ₰ lb.

APPLES—Receipts have been quite light since our last, which places the supply in excess of the demand. Prices are weak and tending downward. The current rates for mixed to prime lots were $2 00, $2 50@3 00.

BROOMS—Have been reduced in price and we quote: Shaker No 1 ₰ doz $4 75; Shaker No 2 ₰ doz $4 25; Hurl A No 1 ₰ doz $4 50; Hurl A No 2 ₰ doz $4 00; Hurl No 1 ₰ doz $3 75; Hurl No 2 ₰ doz $3 50; Braid No 1 ₰ doz $4 00; Round Hurl ₰ doz $3 25; Hurl ₰ doz $2 75, and Western common $2 00.

BUTTERINE—The market was dull; prices have advanced. We can report sales of Eastern cultivated at 13@14 ₰ pound.

BEANS—Market steady but not very active; sales were reported 40@45c ₰ ½.

BOLOGNA—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reporting sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₰ bbl.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair traded demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The supply is not up the demand; fresh eggs sell 22c and at 20@22c.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; we can report sales in a regular way at 95@$1 00 ₰ bushel.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₰ bbl.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 15@16c ₰ pound.

PEA NUTS—There is a better demand, and sales are making as follows: Wilmington, new, ₰ bushel, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00; Tennessee, new, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00. Jumbos can be bought at lower figures.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Dealers report the market quiet and unchanged, and we reproduce our quotations of yesterday: Shoulders 10½@11c; ribbed sides, 12¾c; clear sides 13½c; breakfast bacon, 20c. Plain sugar cured Hams, 21½c; canvassed 23c. Dried Beef, 20c. Lard in tierces 16½c; half bbls, 17½c; buckets 18½c. Mess Pork sold at $28 ₰ bbl.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. Sales were made to a fair extent at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 50 ₰ bbl; No. 1 bay, $22 50@25 00; No. 2 shore mackinaw, $18; large $18 50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; in kits—No 1 $5 00; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Large herring $4 50; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₰ half bbl.

SEEDS—The demand for seeds has been steadily on the increase for some time; timothy selected $3 50@3 75 per bush; do cleaned $2 00, 2 20@2 25 per bush. Clover nominal.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 758 sacks; rye, 171 sacks; barley, 850 sacks; wheat, 057 sacks; corn, 253 sacks. Prices were unchanged, and he nominal rates were as follows: Red winter $1 15, $1 20@1 25; white $1 30@1 35; Southern amber $1 30@1 33. Oats in good demand, with more buyers than sellers; prices unchanged; sales from first hands at 41@45c, and from store 48@50c. Corn—Sales of prime quality of ear at 90c on track; from store 95@96c for shelled mixed; prime yellow 93@95c. Rye firm, with plenty of buyers at 85c bid; sellers want 90c. Barley—Market unsettled, there being a wide difference in the views of dealers, prices ranging from $1, 1 05@1 75 ₰ bush.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand for cheese, and receipts have fallen off, being only 10 boxes, against 67 yesterday; we are quoting at the following figures: Western Reserve 12@12½c; factory 13@13½c; Goshen 14@14½c. Some choice lots sold at higher figures.

PEACHES—Stock heavy, and sales made at $2 25@3 50 ₰ bush, as to quality.

FLOUR—No change in prices, and trade generally reported brisk; mills and stores well supplied and content with the situation. The receipts since our last were 460 bbls. The current rates were as follows: New wheat flour from store $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $6 75; good winter brands, bakers, $6 00@6 50; Snow Flake $7 00. Mills—Usual variety wheat; bbls $7 75; sacks $7 25 for Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $5 60; Monongahela (XXX) bbls, $6 00; sacks $5 50; Palmetto bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

LARD OIL—There has been a more active inquiry, but prices are not changed. No. 1 lard oil $1 20@1 22½. No 2 lard oil at 85@90c per gallon. Colzaoil and Linseed—

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 29.
Girl Wanted—230 Second avenue.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
House Wanted—Owners.
Agents Wanted—Hill.
Room Wanted—F. E.
Carpenters Wanted—S. T. Moller.
Breakfast Bacon—Reese Owens.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Fine Clothing—Irving, Pollansbee & Co.
American Sewing Machines—James Espy.
Bazaar—City Hall, October 4.
Opera House—Pinck.
Free Exhibition—86 Wood street.
Academy of Music—Irish Tutor.
Burgettstown Fair—October 6th and 7th.
Grace Church Sunday School Festival—Thursday evening.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Old Folks Concert—City Hall, October 4.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Altoona Agricultural Fair.
Boiler—Empire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
Teas and Roasted Coffees—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Gent's Bazaar—Wm. H. Colter & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Potatoes, Apples, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Warehouse for Rent—153 Wood street.
Spalding's Glue.
Whalls for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Bottled Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Rosecll Trechen—Bostwick & Vance.
Farm for Sale—27 Seventh street.

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

Soil, Climate and Productions—More Facts of Interest to Emigrants.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., September 29, 1870.

Pittsburgh must be fast becoming, as I predicted several years ago, one of the leading manufacturing centers of this nation; for it must certainly arise from this or the excellence of the COMMERCIAL finds my letters entice inquiries from such remote points as Oregon and Florida! And, though I write but semi-monthly, and that for the daily, every letter induces inquiries from villages far away in Northern Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and New York. I can reply to but four of them; hence, I must again make some general statements, which I hope you will generously publish.

Soil, not rich, but very kindly, and easily rendered highly productive; grasses of all kinds do well; so, also, all the cereals; unsurpassed for fruit, grapes and berries. We have had abundance of apples since the 18th of June, and peaches the past two months. Prof. Kocsis has been looking up the wild grape. He showed me a quantity almost equal to Lightness, and altogether in size to the Concord. Unimproved lands from $5 to $10 per acre; improved, from $10 to $20. Land is doubled the past year. The Yankees' crops this year astonish all who see them. Wheat is pouring in here daily as it has since the first of August. This is the first branch of the Cumberland Mountains, which are some twenty miles distant. We are 760 feet by railroad grade above Nashville, 390 feet above Chattanooga, on the main trunk road of Southern Tennessee, with a branch to McMinnville thirty-nine miles long. We have the finest freestone water, with sulphur and chalybeate all around us. Hence, last summer, our village was visited by thousands from the cities below. Timber is abundant; a capitalist could make a fortune here, simply by sawing up the lumber which is offered, as well as buying these lands. This climate is so charming that existence here is a delight; hence, emigrants are pouring in.

An excursion party of six hundred from Northwest Ohio, will reach here next week. The natives are emigrating almost equally fast to Texas. At least one thousand families will leave this and adjoining counties next month; they say they can't endure the proximity. Their habits are so primitive, and they were so reduced by the war, that, in their poverty, clean and they are too proud to be poor among strangers. They deserve kindly consideration. In my next, I will show why it is auspicious why this region is cooler in summer and milder in winter than Pennsylvania or New York. All doubts having been raised on that subject in the minds of inquirers.

W. F. BARNITZ.

A COLUMN OF FOAM.

The New South American Cataract, Known as the Great Kaieteur Fall, 817 Feet High.

Mr. Richard Brown writes to the London *Times*, on the 29th ult., that in the month of April last a waterfall of unprecedented height was discovered on the Potaro, a tributary of the Essequebo river, by Mr. C. B. Brown, of the Geological Survey of British Guiana. During July he made a more careful examination of this rival of Niagara, accompanied by Sir George Young, Mr. Charles Mitchell, and Mr. King. Sir George Young thus describes this great cataract:

Above, the Potaro glides smoothly in a slight depression of the table of conglomerate and stone, and disappears over the edge in a body which we estimated at eighty yards in width, and of depth uncertain in the center, but shallowing rapidly toward either bank. When Mr. Brown discovered the Fall in April, the rocky channel was completely covered, and the stream must have had a width of at least one hundred yards. Besides this it disappearing volumes, and the Indians assured us will continue to do so till October, when only the central portion will remain. The best time, therefore, for a visit is in the months of August, for what appears to be the rainy season of this elevated tract.

As we saw the Fall, I cannot imagine anything more beautiful. The central portion, which is never dry, flows in a solid mass without or re-entering angle, and the water in tots part preserves its consistency for a short distance from the ledge. Then it separates, and here also, at a few feet from the top, all semblance of water disappears, and spray, foam or blossoms, into fine foam or spray, which descends in the well known rocket-like forms of the Staubich and Reichenbach falls, but multiplied a thousand times, into a small dark pool, over a semi-circular space of precipice deeply hollowed by the action of the spray. The cavern behind the Fall is the home of thousands of swallows, which issue from it in the morning, and may be seen returning to it in thousands at night. The Fall itself is one vast descending column of a fine, dry-looking, snow-white substance, homogeneous in color and consistency, to the snow of an avalanche, but surpassing all avalanches I have seen in size, and in the beauty of the forms taken by the material of the Fall. Rainbows of great splendor were observed, one from the front of the Fall in the morning, one from the summit in the afternoon; but this last, reverted, forming a colored loop or ring into which the whole mass seemed to precipitate and disappear, and dart out underneath, black and foaming, at the gorge and outlet of the pool.

Mr. Brown and Mr. King remained at the Fall for six days after the departure of Sir George Young and Mr. Mitchell, making sketches of the Fall and observations of the width, depth and velocity of the stream above. On each successful working out the mean result of five separate observations taken simultaneously at the top and bottom of the Fall, Mr. Brown found that they gave the total height of the perpendicular Fall and cataract as 817 feet. The depth of the cataract was subsequently taken at the edge of the pool on the western side, by aneroid barometer (it being found impossible to carry a large barometer to the top of the Fall), and found to be 81 feet, making the height of the perpendicular Fall 736 feet. The width of the river 200 yards above the Fall was 134 yards, and its greatest depth 15 feet 2 inches, 5 feet less than at high water.

The Pope Coming to America.

Though little is said as yet among the Roman Catholics of this country concerning the downfall of the Papal temporality, it is certain that this event has set them actively to thinking, and in due season we may expect to find them acting in behalf of *Pio Nono*. A New York dispatch to the *Missouri Republican* says that at a meeting held there on Saturday of wealthy laymen and prominent ecclesiastics, a private dispatch from an American Bishop in Rome was read. It conceded impossibility, upon Antonelli's authority, of remaining in Rome, and says: "The council has been dissolved, but a large number of bishops will remain until a programme has been decided upon. The action in favor of abandoning the temporal power is daily gaining ground; and its formal renunciation may be rendered absolutely necessary by events. Should this be so, it is highly probable that the Pope will take refuge in the United States, he expressed fears, however, in spite of our assurances, that his presence would lead to excitement and trouble. His reception was cordial.

After the reading of the dispatch a few remarks were made, in which it was admitted that to avoid trouble it would be necessary, should the Holy Father take up his residence here, to act with extreme caution to prevent needless alarm among the Catholics. The dispatch exhorted to continue the good work of raising $15,000,000 for the Pope in the United States. In regard to this highly encouraging report from all parts of the country were read. Already four millions of dollars were pledged, and there would be no difficulty in raising the sum proposed, should His Holiness decide to come

The First Cotton Mill Just Started at New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, speaking for the greatest cotton mart of the world, says: "We may at last pride ourselves on possessing a cotton factory." The establishment, known as the Louisiana Cotton Mills, is situated on the banks of the Mississippi, in the Third District of the city, within five hundred yards of the United States Barracks. The building is of brick, one-storied, 225 by 125 feet, and contains, besides other machinery, 2,000 spindles and 70 looms. It will require to double the machinery, which is all of English manufacture, and will turn out 2,000 yards of cloth daily.

At present there are employed about thirty-five hands in the factory, a number of which, owing to the improved character of the machinery, would even be too great to run the institution, were it in experimental. Such, then, is the state of the Louisiana Mills, now working in earnest, in manufacturing 4-4 sheetings, which are found, in comparison, to be of better and heavier quality than the ordinary marketable article.

The wages paid the operatives range from 40 cents to $1 50 per day, some of the women getting the latter figure.

About two years ago the subject was was first mooted by Mr. Charles Parrilla, of forming an association for the purpose of carrying a cotton manufactory, who has ever since been untiring in the accomplishment of his scheme. After some hesitation a company was formed with a capital of $100,000, the grounds soon after purchased and the building erected. Impediments and unlooked for delays, which are now overcome, and already measures are being taken to get $75,000 additional capital, so as to increase to 21,000 spindles as soon as possible. There is no reason why this mill should not be the pioneer of a great manufacturing interest in the South, and the success of the experiment will be watched with interest.

It is understood that the North Carolina Democracy are firmly resolved on Governor Holden's impeachment, and think that they command sufficient votes in the State House of Representatives for setting that body before the State Senate, on the charge of violating the *habeas corpus* clause of the Constitution, and the laws of the Legislature of that State made in pursuance thereof, though other specifications will be included in the proposed indictment. Meanwhile, on the Governor's behalf, we have the announcement that the ministerrupted investigations of the Courts are confirming the reports of exceptional violences upon which he based his calling out of the militia and obtaining assistance from the United States troops.

STATE NEWS.

Andrew Knerr, miller, committed suicide at Boyd's mill, in Rush township, Northumberland county, on the 21st. When no person was near he went into the mill and procured a gun, and placing the muzzle to his forehead, pulled off the trigger with a stick that he had prepared for the purpose, and the ball crashed through his head, killing him instantly.

The works of the Juniata Iron and Nail Company at Harrisburg, have been recently sold at public sale for $100,000. The property includes a large rolling-mill and nail factory, the "Gap" furnace, the right to mine ore in the Bloomfield banks, and the farm and mountain land lying along the Cove Railroad and belonging to the company. The purchasers were a number of the original stockholders. Second mortgage bonds to the amount of $50,000 are still held against the company.

The telescope used by Gen. Washington at the battle of Germantown, was presented to the Germantown Academy in the year 1821. A provision of the presentee is that the instrument is never to be removed from the possession of the school, and then only annually at this present time. It is in rather a good state of preservation, and when fully extended is about ten feet in length.

On Monday of last week a little son of Mr Hudens, of New Galilee, Lawrence county, was killed by a horse falling on and crushing him. On Thursday a little son of "French Andy," of Slippery Rock township, same county, was crushed to death between the coal cars.

Mr. Michael Horning has taken the contract for the construction of the railroad between Harlow Station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road, along the river Delaware to Chester, Pa. The road is to be completed within four months. This will bring the business establishments of Chester, Delaware county, easier in railway communication with all the important points. It will cost over $100,000. Parts of the general railroad law, and the proprietors are represented by Messrs. John M Broomall and William Ward, of Chester, who are the chief partners in interest.

OHIO NEWS.

Jethro, Trumbull county, is the smallest place in the United States that is lighted with gas. It has only ninety-nine inhabitants.

Henry S. Neal, Esq., lately Consul for the United States at the port of Lisbon, has returned home to Ironton.

The Southern Ohio Christian Conference will convene in Ripley on the 1st of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ohio holds 103 county and local fairs this year, being a larger number than any other State can boast. The only counties that have no county fair organizations are Lake, Pike, Jefferson, Madison, Scioto, and Vinton.

The Athens *Messenger* says that "a certain young feminine of Athens township has brought forth another child of one more prominent and eminent farmers for the sum of $20,000, on a charge of breach of promise and seduction, and $5,000 for alienating the affections of first husband."

The Grand Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity of the State of Ohio meets in Springfield on Tuesday, the 18th of October. The organization includes over 1,200 lodges, and has fifty lodges in the State, from each of which a number of representatives will be present in October.

A farmer in Montgomery county this year raised, off the same land, a crop of barley and a crop of wheat, the latter being a new kind, said to mature in a few weeks.

Some Ohio parties have had the impudence to ask the Patent Office to patent a process for making "cheap butter," by adulterating it and working it over with various additions. It is not surprising that the application was rejected.

Martin Harris, one of the men who saw the angel give Joe Smith the Book of Mormon, now resides at Kirkland, and is in his eighty-eighth year. He still holds to the faith.

The Painesville *Telegraph* says: "Mrs. Elizabeth Fiske, wife of Benjamin Fiske, a blacksmith at Fairport, is now the grand-mother of fifty-seven grand-children, and the great grandmother of thirty-three great grand children. Her age is 72 or 73 years. She retains all her faculties, enjoys good health, and does a good day's work."

Five years ago the Methodists in Portsmouth, Ohio, worshipped in the old Court House, afterwards in the old academy until 1863, when the first church edifice was built. Now the population has four church edifices with full congregations. In addition to these there is a handsome but eight hundred persons, and in arrangement, style and finish is said to be the finest church in the Scioto valley.

To check the evil of Sunday carousing, a Cincinnati manufacturer pays off his men on Monday morning instead of Saturday night, and finds that the plan works well, after all the parties get a little sobered up. There is a gay reasonable account of himself, and was returned to Claremont for $2,000 bail.

Go to the Fair at Lafayette Hall to night.

INFORMATION WANTED.—On Wednesday night a woman named Bridget Moore arrived in this city from New York, and left a friend, Her husband had written to her four years ago requesting her to come to this country, and she started last night in obedience to the request, but unfortunately does not know where her husband is. The last she heard of him was that he was working on the Baltimore & Ohio Wilkesborough. Any information respecting the whereabouts of her husband, James Moore, will be thankfully received by Michael Kelly, 66 Diamond Market.

ST. JOSEPH'S FAIR, LAFAYETTE HALL.—Last evening another large crowd visited this hall, to witness dancing, tableaux, and to listen to the fine music discoursed by the band. The fair closes on Saturday evening, and every person should by all means attend, as this is no ordinary fair; such an one was never held in this city before, and the elegance of the various articles cannot be surpassed, and it must have cost the managers thousands of dollars to procure such a variety. Many of the valuable articles were disposed of last evening, amongst them a beautiful parlor set to Mrs. Farrell, in the Fifteenth ward. The next will be likely to continue so until Saturday evening, on June 1869, when a Mr. Allison led to the bride, Julia McZee is 18 ahead; on the silver set, Hopkins is 20 ahead.

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PINKERTON'S detectives have just caught the criminals, who for three years have been robbing the various railroads out of Chicago. There was a gang of four men, working together, two of whom were accustomed to drive out at dusk some miles on a station on the same railroad, and there by means of keys get into the cars of trains standing on the track. When the train started, the robbers in the cars would open the side hood damp out each of the freight as would seem to them most profitable. Shortly afterwards their two "pals" would drive along in wagons, pick up the proceeds and carry them into the city, where they had arrangements to dispose of them. The burglars had robbed to the amount of many thousand dollars by this bold and skillful game, but it is all over now.

THERE is a curious circumstance in connection with the Congressional campaign in the Sixth District. The Democrat are also supporting one General Denoll, who killed Mr. Gilbert, editor of the *Alta California*, in a duel in 1852. Unfortunately for General D.'s political prospects, the constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1850, renders any one engaged in a duel ineligible to office in the State, and the "faithful" must now repudiate the constitution or their candidate.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations taken on Thursday, September 29:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	67°	7 A. M.	29 5-10
12 M.	75	12 M.	29 5-10
6 P. M.	69	6 P. M.	29 4¾-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Foggy; lazy wind S.; ther. 72.
Baltimore—Raining; ther. 70.
Louisville—Heavy gale last night; cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 72.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 74.
St. Louis—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 74.
Chicago—Clear; wind E.; ther. 67.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; calm; wind E.; ther. 70.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 72.
Cheyenne—Clear; calm; ther. 43.
Omaha—Clear; pleasant; ther. 68.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind E. S. E.; ther. 69.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Wm. H. Cook, St. Mary, Kansas.....Cents.
E. C. Butler, Allegheny, Pa.....3
Geo. Kruger, Diamond Corner, Pa.....3
Peter S. Delst, Oregon, Pa.....3
E. E. Lusk, New York.....3
Mrs. Mary Hinch, Enon Valley, Pa.....3
Michael McCormick, Tempranceville, Pa.....3
George Stoker & Co., New York.....3

Go to the Fair at Lafayette Hall to-night.

A LETTER addressed to Miss Maggie Newingham, Pittsburgh, is held at the postoffice at Washington, Pa., for non-payment of postage.

COMMON CASES.—There were twenty-four common cases before His Honor Mayor Brush yesterday morning; all disposed of as usual.

BARGAINS in black American silks, black French silks, dress goods and shawls, at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

THE "Von Moltke" and "Our Fritz" are among the beautiful hats at Palmer's, 81 Wood street.

MOLLIE OLIVER.—Mollie Oliver, the well known, was yesterday committed by Mayor Brush to jail for thirty days, in consequence of being drunk and disorderly.

Go to R. H. Palmer's, No. 81 Wood street, and procure an elegant hat. Palmer's late fall styles are the nattiest, dressiest and prettiest in the city.

Go to the Fair at Lafayette Hall to-night.

MOOT COURT.—Moot Court will meet regularly this evening at half-past seven, in the District Court Room No. 1, December term. Judge Cox, Prosecutor; Charles P. Young, a case in trespass, will be argued.

"INNOCENTS ABROAD,"—Mark Twain's entertaining book, bearing the above title, is for sale at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, No. 101 Wood street, price 50 cents. Also, a large assortment of about eight hundred persons, and in arrangement, style and finish is said to be the finest church in the Scioto valley.

To check the evil of Sunday carousing, a Cincinnati manufacturer pays off his men on Monday morning instead of Saturday night, and finds that the plan works well, after all the parties get a little sobered up. There is a gay reasonable account of himself, and was returned to Claremont for $2,000 bail.

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THE TIEN TSIN TRAGEDY.

The Chinese Officials in Complicity—American and British Property Destroyed.

Revs. Jonathan Lees and William N. Hall, Protestant Missionaries at Tien Tsin, China, have addressed to W. H. Lay, Esq., the British Consul, a letter fully implicating the Chinese authorities in the late massacre, and American and British property was especially attacked and destroyed. The statement shows that while the native wrath was mainly directed against the Catholics, the Protestants were also in such danger that men refused to work for them, before the massacre. The missionaries were repeatedly warned, and on Sunday, June 19th, a riot was almost started at the London Mission Chapel, at the shout "They are killing a man in there." Further, all the Protestant chapels, eight of them, including the extensive premises of Rev. Mr. Lees' parsonage, were completely destroyed, while careful inquiry was made for the missionaries by the mob during the massacre. Many of the Protestant converts were ill-treated, all of them seriously injured and robbed accordingly; while the houses of several have been pulled down and they have been robbed of everything they possessed.

Though these troubles were evidently growing among the people, the authorities did nothing to repress them, but on the contrary issued proclamations of an incendiary character, on account of which they accepted popular demonstrations of gratitude. Besides, soldiers engaged in the attack, notably in the destruction of the American Mission premises. In addition the firemen and the volunteer companies were engaged and acted with evident precipitancy, going out at the sound of the fire-gongs and not with their fire implements, but armed for slaughter. Moreover these organizations are headed by men of the literary class, who would not have gone into the movement had they thought it displeasing to the authorities. Besides this all, on the Sunday and Monday previous to the massacre, Mandarins were assembled at their places of meeting where were uttered loud and bitter threats that all foreigners should be killed. Besides these warnings were expressly warned, even by Chinese friends, to beware, and the attack would begin. Moreover, in a district five days' journey from Tien Tsin, in which is situated the scene of the massacre, the natives commonly declared that on June 19th, Wednesday, there was to be an attack on foreigners, on distinction of nationality being made, at Tien Tsin, and that three days after the settlement was to be wiped out. A continued rain on the 23d may have saved the settlement. Besides these facts, a Catechist belonging to the London mission was arrested on Wednesday at Hing-An, miles from Tien Tsin, and the mandarins of the latter place required the people to bring all suspected Romanists to the Yamens for examination as being concerned in kidnapping.

The case seems to be pretty strongly made out as to the existence of a plot and as the property of the American missionaries was destroyed and their lives jeopardized, the United States will have to interfere with the other powers to protect its citizens.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

What Our Neighbor Thought of It.

A correspondent of the Butler *Eagle* thus speaks of the late Inter-State Fair. He visited the Inter State Fair held in Pittsburgh last week, for the purpose of picking up some items of information that might be useful in the management of our county fair. The items are as follows:

"Admission (through an alley of lager beer shops) 50 cents; passed into a shed with a fine display of marble and slate mantels, exhibited by W. W. Wallace, of Pittsburgh. The clerk in charge was courteous obliging and modest, and gave us a recipe for cleaning slate, which we thanks! thence into the department of patent churns and washing machines. We noticed a new invention, consisting of forcing a glass churn with a patent dasher of his own invention, by Yankee at his elbow, with another patent, quite out-talked him. The washing machine men were all talking for dear life, and full of said several children, a child three years old could wash a blanket, and in other ways make itself useful. Next, a lager beer saloon; next, Van Amburgh's show, fifty cents; then, fat women to see and shake, fifty cents, which the red-nose orator at the door called "the wonderful work of God Almighty." Next, a lager beer saloon; next, the electrical machine, where some old ladies were getting shocked. Next, a blind fiddler with a contribution box; next, the Art Gallery (twenty-five cents), a long building with a stained glass window—about a dozen pictures, a few advertisements, and Sheridan's Ride, a picture of the North seceding Way of lager beer saloon, to a prize package stand, twenty-five cents; thence to the main exhibition building, occupied by Joseph Liebler, sadder, and some sewing machines. By this time we were quite laudened with advertising cards, circulars, catalogues, &c., which were thrust into our hands at every stand to say nothing of lager beer and prize packages. But at last we were fairly stopped by a determined looking fellow, who compelled us to except several boxes of "Sarsaparilla," with a badge of honor to tell what it was, and how to use it—all for nothing—and the fun of carrying the package. Next came the horticultural department—a circular building, at the entrance to which stood a wild looking male package man. As he thrust his packages under everybody's nose, an old gent in spectacles, thinking they were tickets, bought one and handed it to a "citrenian boy," who was standing at the door as he passed in. In building were some interesting specimens of wheat, oats and potatoes, loaned to the fair by the Experimental Farm. Of the exhibition proper we have not exaggerating in saying that there were at least a hundred and a half of potatoes, of three different varieties, about a dozen plates of apples, three pumpkins and a few tin pans. Of the building should have been a lager beer stand, as there was none within fifty feet.) Next, the cow department, twenty-five cents; next, petrified fish, twenty-five cents; next, eating saloon, thanked by a lager beer stand; next, as many as a dozen sheep, in about fifty pens. Cattle department—three bulls, as many or more cows, half a dozen calves, two or three colts. Back of this shed were hidden about a dozen coops of chickens. The horse stalls we could not visit. We inquired a Chester pig, but couldn't find it, but found a lager stand, Snyder's cattle were on exhibition at Pittsburgh, and they were not the cheapest show there. The Floral and Grape Department was good, and the enterprise of the Messrs. Murdock, Elliott Bros., and Knox. The Agricultural implements were numerous, and so were the horses and lager beer stands. In short the Inter-State Fair was a sell.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Common